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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

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Guaranteed to be made from absolutely  
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Skin, and for preventing contagion from Fevers  
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of the Skin, cure and prevent prickly heat,  
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of Pure Carbolic Acid.  
Price, 75 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$2.WATSON'S  
ANTISEPTIC DOG SOAP  
In Single Tablet Boxes.  
BRINGS SUDDEN DEATH TO FLEAS AND ALL  
"PREDICULOUS" PARASITES.It is nevertheless perfectly harmless, and  
may be used without the least fear  
of any bad result on Dogs of  
any age, sex, or size.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

WATSON'S  
PURE TRANSPARENT  
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Have attained a reputation in the Far  
East which makes them universal  
Toilet Requisites.Guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and may be  
used by Ladies and Children with the most  
delicate Complexions and sensitive Skins,  
without any fear whatever of producing irritation,  
at any season of the year. Being practically  
dry and firm, they will be found most  
economical in use.WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT  
GLYCERINE SOAP.  
Guaranteed to contain the largest percentage  
of Pure Glycerine it is possible to introduce into  
any Soap. Specially recommended to all who  
have a very delicate Skin easily affected by  
wind and weather.WATSON'S PURE OPAQUE TOILET  
SOAPS.  
A varied assortment of favourite kinds; the  
principal difference between them being more  
of personal preference than of quality; all are  
pure, and the base of all is the same, but the  
perfumes differ. New kinds will be introduced  
from time to time, as occasion requires.PLEASE OBSERVE—Each Tablet bears our  
Name and Trade Mark, without which none  
are genuine.Ask for Special Bill giving full particulars  
of all the different Soaps we make.We also keep in stock a great variety of the  
following well-known Soaps—  
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LUBIN'S, PEAR'S, &c.A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1889.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE STRIKE IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 24th.  
Four thousand lighter-men have joined the  
strike, and there are now one thousand vessels  
lying idle in the port of London.  
A monster procession of 40,000 strikers  
paraded the City on Friday. The men were  
orderly, but a strong body of foot and mounted  
police escorted the procession.(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*).  
ROYALTY.  
PARIS, August 23rd.  
The Emperor of Germany has arrived at  
Metz.August 24th.  
The Shah has reached Vienna.FINANCIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.  
August 26th.  
A financial crisis exists in Italy. The Banca  
d'Industria has closed its doors.(From the *Diario*).  
THE "PERAL."MADRID, August 27th.  
The latest tests of the submarine torpedo boat,  
the *Peral*, have given the most satisfactory  
results. The Italian squadron witnessed the  
experiments, and applauded enthusiastically.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE *Courrier d'Haiphong* is going into liquida-  
tion, and will be sold up at the end of this  
month.It is officially notified that the Hon. F. Stewart,  
Colonial Secretary, will administer the Govern-  
ment of Hongkong during the absence of His  
Excellency the Governor.THE libel suit, *R. Fraser-Smith v. G. Murray-  
Bain*, will be heard in the Supreme Court to-  
morrow before Mr. Justice Clarke, without the  
assistance of a special jury.THE P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*,  
with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 13th  
ulio, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave  
for this port to-morrow morning.FROM a report in the *Government Gazette* it  
appears that for the quarter ending August 26th  
the China Sugar Refining Company, Limited,  
manufactured 18,923 gallons of spirits.The steamship *Flintshire*, 1,071 tons net  
register, was sold by auction at Singapore on the  
24th ulio, and realised \$62,000, the pur-  
chaser being Messrs. Mansfield & Co.THE Saturday evening oracle of the *China Mail*  
insinuates that the Governor's decision re the  
special jurors' fees is not deserving of commendation.  
And as usual, when this blot on local  
journalism shows himself in his native element,  
he writes himself down a hater.AMONG the bus of settling-down serious losses  
were sustained by two share-brokers. Mr. Gore-  
Booth lost bank scrip to the value of \$17,000  
some time on Saturday morning, and it has not  
yet, we understand, been recovered. Of course  
his negotiation is stopped. Mr. da Rosa inad-  
vertently enclosed \$6,000 worth of scrip in a  
bundle of other shares that he delivered, but  
those were soon regained.A YOUNG Russian giantess lately reached Paris  
who, although only eleven years of age, is  
already six feet six inches in height. Her  
parents are of ordinary stature, and her brothers  
and sisters, of whom she has five, are not above  
the average height. Her abnormal growth only  
commenced when she was four years of age, but  
the doctors say she will continue to grow for  
some time to come. Her development is in  
keeping with her stature. She measures 3 ft.  
11 in. round the waist, and 3 ft. 11 in. round the  
chest.Mr. E. ROBINSON, the new Acting Stipendiary,  
commenced his Magisterial career this morning.  
We were rather favorably impressed with his  
method; he was somewhat prolix, like all new  
Magistrates, but he attended strictly to business,  
and he "got there" every time. We should  
like to injoin his new Worship to beware of  
letting the legal element try any "bluff" on,  
and would suggest that the best way to check  
any attempts in that direction would be to  
commit the first offender for about twenty years,  
for contempt of the whitewashed Court.A GALLIC contemporary is very jubilant at the  
result of a race between the North-German  
Lloyd mail steamer *Nackar* and the M. M. boat  
*Natal*. The former left Shanghai twelve hours  
before the latter on the 2nd June, and arrived  
here only an hour and a half ahead. From  
Hongkong she started with twenty hours' law,  
and her opponent had local at Saigon and stay  
there thirty-six hours, but they nevertheless  
entered Aden harbor together. Again the  
*Nackar* left first, but the *Natal*, starting four hours  
later, caught her in the Red Sea, and landed her  
mail twenty-five or thirty hours ahead.THE Brazilian cruiser *Almirante Barroso*, Capt.  
J. de Mello, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai,  
and greatly disturbed the Sabbath calm and the  
peace of the community by winking a lot of  
gunpowder in firing idiotic salutes, which ought  
to have been held over until this morning or  
omitted altogether. It is about time this sense-  
less custom were abolished; at all events we in  
Hongkong don't want our one day of rest made  
hideous by what, after all, is only a gigantic  
Punch and Judy show. The *Almirante Barroso*  
is a smart looking corvette, and the left Rio  
Janeiro in October last for an extensive tour."BROWNIE" tells us that Mr. Humphreys, at  
the Dock Company's meeting, gained his point  
and was more dignified and moderate in his  
language than some of his opponents. This is  
indeed a revelation to those who were present,  
and it is only to be regretted that "Brownie"  
omitted to say where the dignity and moderation  
came in. Who were the "some of the opponents?"  
referred to? With the exception of the Chair-  
man only one gentleman spoke against Mr.  
Humphreys's crude scheme, and in a few sentences  
he showed the utter folly of the "dignified and  
moderate" contentions advanced regarding the  
New Dock. But that gentleman happened to be  
the special *Ad hoc* of Mr. "Brownie," hence the  
low insinuation quoted above.THIRTEEN competitors came up smiling at the  
Kowloon ranges on Saturday to contend for the  
Hongkong Rifle Association's "Spoon," the  
conditions being ten shots each at 700 yards.  
The weather was not quite all that could be  
desired for good marksmanship, a puzzling wind  
bringing several recognised "crack" shots to  
grief. However, the finish proved unusually  
exciting. Messrs. F. G. Collins and C. Ford, and  
Capt. Rumsey being all in the same street,  
with one shot each to fire, the first named lead-  
ing by 2 points. Collins fired the target shot,  
Ford added 4 to his 37, but the popular  
Harbour Master found the "bull" and won the  
trophy by one point, totalling 42. Lieut.  
Carlyle commenced rather indifferently, but when  
once "set" showed good form, scoring three  
"bulls" in his last four shots. The veteran  
Woodin missed his third shot, and only got on  
the bull twice—a poor performance for this  
reliable shooter. The scoring all round, con-  
sidering the wind, was more than creditable.A COOLIE burglariously entered the house of  
P. C. McDougall, during the absence of that  
brave guardian of the peace, last night, but Mrs.  
McDougall, by using the family Bellini medal  
as a gong, alarmed the neighborhood, and the  
intruder was arrested. He got six months, this  
morning.A GOVERNMENT express was issued this after-  
noon which ran as follows:—Marine Lot holders  
are reminded that the time for signifying their  
intention of accepting the portions of land  
assigned to them and of entering into an Agree-  
ment in connexion with the Praya Reclamation  
Scheme expires on the 5th instant.THE students of the Hongkong Chinese Medical  
School had "a time of it" yesterday morning at  
the Mortuary. Fourteen of the youngsters, with  
their professors, "post-mortemed" three dead  
bodies, victims of suicide with opium, bronchitis,  
and drowning respectively. Two of the budding  
Bob Sawyers fainted, despite their national  
insensiveness.THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play  
at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, to-  
morrow evening, commencing at 8.30 o'clock.The following will be the programme:—  
Overture, "Crown Diamonds".....Auber.  
"Soldier's Lullaby".....Grieg.  
"The Maid".....Mendelssohn.  
Polonaise, "By the Prince of Orange".....Bullfinch.  
Selection, "Scott's Melody".....Cavalli.The statement that the August settlements on  
the local Stock Exchange have passed off satis-  
factorily must be taken with a very large grain  
of salt. It is probable that many contracts will  
not be arranged for some days to come, and up  
to the present time a considerable number of  
accounts are wanting altogether, while the ranks  
of the defaulters are hourly increasing.OWING to the murmurs of discontent arising  
through the establishment of a new *Leikin* station  
to collect duties on the North River traffic, at  
Shekmu, H. E. the Viceroy of Canton has  
chartered ten steam launches from Hongkong, to  
carry three battalions of troops, from Canton to  
that place. It is supposed also to use these  
launches to patrol the North River for a short  
while. They started from Hongkong for their  
destination on Friday morning last.THE revolver nuisance seems to be increasing.  
There were three separate cases of the kind  
before Mr. Robinson, at the Police Court this  
morning. One prisoner was a Chinese sailor,  
who had been whooping around a Third Street  
lodging house with a fearful old pepper-box  
of a pistol, thirsting for gore. He was fined \$75,  
or four months' imprisonment. Another man,  
who was caught in coolie moments, got off with  
a penalty of \$50, or three months. The third  
case is reported in another paragraph.WE note the arrival from Manila of Professor  
Ruchwaldy and family, who propose giving a  
varied entertainment in the City Hall on or about  
Saturday next. Professor Ruchwaldy is a  
violinist of considerable eminence, and as an  
exponent of the mysteries of *leggermain* has  
few equals and superiors. The family are  
musicians, vocal and instrumental, of well known  
ability, so that, taken altogether, the entertain-  
ment should prove a highly attractive one.  
Further particulars will be duly announced.A GENERAL meeting of the members of  
the Polo Club was held at the Chartered  
Bank at noon to-day, to receive the state-  
ment of accounts and consider a proposition to  
prepare a ground on the Race-course. Mr. White-  
head presided, and some half-dozen gentlemen  
attended. Captain Fletcher, the hon. secretary,  
read the report, which stated that the Club was  
formed last September, and numbered 46 mem-  
ber, of whom 28 were non-players. Several  
prominent members had left during the year.  
The financial position was favorable. The  
Clubway, Bay ground, being no longer  
available, the Committee proposed that the  
centre of the Racecourse should be adapted for  
play, if it could be obtained, to which the  
Government had signified that there was no  
objection. The report was adopted, and a  
Committee appointed to confer with the Sur-  
veyor-General on the matter.A RATHER smart capture was made last evening  
by Detective Sergeant McDonald. About  
10.30 p.m. he was walking near Jubilee Street,  
in company with Detective Sergeant Haddon,  
when a Chinaman passed whose face seemed  
familiar to him. McDonald therefore stopped  
him, and on diving into his purse so twenty car-  
tridges. The coolie—a strong, vigorous fellow—tried  
to wrench himself away, and McDonald noticed  
that he was doing something with his free hand.  
Haddon collared his queue, and Mac gripped  
him with him, and between them they took away  
a loaded revolver from him. On getting him to  
the Station they found that his prize was a  
Faintal Chinese revolver, which he possessed  
"King of the Road" who had been long since  
fined a term of five years' imprisonment, and  
who, last week, knocked five teeth down the  
throat of a man with whom he had quarrelled.  
Mr. Robinson imposed a fine of \$100, or six  
months' hard labor, for carrying deadly weapons.

LIFE ON A BRITISH BARQUE.

At the Harbour Office this morning, Com-  
mander Rumsey, R. N., investigated two charges  
of assault brought by Lewis Ellis, A. B., on the  
British barque *Manna Loa*, which arrived here  
from Saigon in ballast on the 24th ulio, against  
Alexander Cox, mate, and Charles Graham,  
second mate.The complainant's evidence was as follows:—  
I shipped on the 1st March, at New York. On  
the 29th August I went to the poop, and asked  
Captain Douglas to pay me off. He refused,  
and I then asked him to let me go off to  
see the Captain of a man-of-war in port. This  
he also refused, and I then said that I  
would not do any more work. The two defend-  
ants were on the main deck at the time,  
and heard all that passed. As I walked forward  
along the mate said, with an oath, that he would  
"let me see" if I would not work, at six o'clock  
next morning. The second mate also abused me.  
Next morning, at six o'clock, the crew "turned  
in," but I did not. The second mate called  
me aft, and I went. The mate then got  
out the iron and put them on me, and  
whilst the second mate got hold of me and lifted  
me up to the "gallows" and tried to tie me to  
an anchor by the wrists. I was kept there for twenty  
five minutes. My feet were about a foot or  
eighteen inches from the docks. Whilst I was  
tied up they abused me. I tried to rest my  
feet on a fly-wheel which was near me, andthe second mate took it away and kicked  
me on the legs. I shouted out with pain, and the  
mate got a towel and patted me. I asked him  
to cut me down, and he said he would if I would  
work. I told him that I could not, but on being  
released I went to my duty.The cases were heard separately, but neither  
defendant denied the charge, the second mate  
simply saying that it was done because Ellis  
would not work. The Harbour Master sentenced  
the second mate to six weeks' imprisonment, but  
remanded the other case until Wednesday, in  
order that the Acting Governor might decide  
whether the mate, being a certificated officer,  
should be tried by a Marine Court or not.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

CAIRO, August 12th.  
About Yazeid, a traitor and leader of raids on  
Egyptian villages, has been tried, condemned,  
and shot.The friendly tribes of the Soudan will probably  
be allowed to occupy Tokar for the purpose of  
opening up interior trade.LONDON, August 13th.  
Lord Carnarvon, in the House of Lords last  
night, in a debate relating to the Egyptian  
difficulty, urged that the best solution of the  
difficulty was the boldest. This was to announce  
that England intended to stay in Egypt for the  
present.Lord Salisbury, replying, said the Government  
had no intention to abandon the task until it  
was fully performed, but would give no authority  
to unnecessarily prolong the occupation.Sir Edward Harland, Conservative, has been  
elected unopposed for North Belfast.Mr. Tanner states that he intends to contest  
the legality of his recent commitment for contempt  
of Court. It is, however, thought here that it  
will be confirmed on appeal.The Royal Assent has been given to the Royal  
Grants Act.The excitement concerning the disputes regard-  
ing the Delagoa Bay Railway has now abated,  
and it is believed England will not insist on  
arbitrating.General Grenfell is now proceeding with the  
British from Haila to Cairo.In the division on the Tithes Bill last night,  
in the House of Commons, the Government only  
avoided defeat by a majority of four votes.Mr. Gladstone will shortly set out on a yacht-  
ing cruise with Lord Brassey, in the *Sunbeam*.  
The voyage will be to the Western Highlands.The Paris correspondent of the *Times* has  
interviewed the Shah, and in the course of con-  
versation, His Majesty expressed a very favorable  
view of England. He said he was impressed  
with the power and energy of the English, and  
had acquired a strong attachment to the Prince  
of Wales. His admiration for the Queen was  
very great, and he would never forget the kind-  
ness extended to him. Asked as to his opinion  
of France, he said he had been greatly struck by  
the vast difference between that country and  
England.BERLIN, August 13th.  
At a banquet given last night, the Emperor  
William, in drinking the toast of the Emperor  
Francis Joseph, declared that Germany would  
view with pleasure any alliance with Austria, and  
that both armies would fight shoulder to shoulder  
to maintain peace. The Emperor of Austria, in  
reply, spoke in the most cordial terms of the  
Emperor William, and of the good feeling  
existing between the two countries.The *North German Gazette* disavows the  
expedition under Dr. Peters, and says that  
Germany values the friendship of England, more  
than all that Dr. Peters might attain on the  
Upper Nile.THE SUCCESSOR OF LI HUNG-  
CHANG.There is a very general feeling in the North,  
says the *N. C. Daily News*, that the Viceroy  
Li's health is steadily weakening, and that his  
life is now a very uncertain one. If he should  
die, or retire from ill-health, it is very probable  
that he would be succeeded by the Marquis  
Tsiang in the civil part of his office, a general  
being given then independent command of the  
Army there. Tsiang Kuo-chuan will be kept at  
Nanking as long as he lives, and Chang Chih-  
tung, being a native of Chihli, cannot become  
Viceroy of that province.With reference to the above, we have it on  
reliable authority that, although the Marquis  
Tsiang may be, from a European point of view,  
an excellent selection for the post of Senior  
Viceroy of the Chinese Empire, and guardian  
of the holy Capital, it is most unlikely, as  
being decidedly contrary to the principle  
of "vested rights" in the official hierarchy  
of this Empire, that this enlightened official  
will be chosen out of the great number of  
aspirants, both within and outside the Capital,  
to the Viceroyalty of Chihli. The Marquis  
Tsiang is the youngest Vice-President of any of  
the different Boards at Peking, and his rank  
only entitles him, in the event of his being  
sent on provincial service, to the post of  
According to ancient and ancient usage, the  
Viceroy of Chihli should either be a President  
of one of the Six Boards, a Hanlin, or one of the  
oldest Viceroyalties in the provinces. The Marquis  
Tsiang possesses none of these dignities. Next  
in seniority to the vice-royalty of Chihli comes  
that of the Liang Kiang, and after that the  
Governor-Generalship of the Liang-Kiang,  
with headquarters at Canton. Tsiang Kuo-chuan,  
the present incumbent of the Liang Kiang, is  
therefore the proper person to succeed Li Hung-  
chang at Peking, being the great Viceroy to  
retire, and Chang Chih-tung, being a native of  
Chihli, is out of the race, and he possesses a  
special Decree, in defiance of a custom in-  
augurated with the establishment of the reigning  
dynasty. If therefore, Tsiang Kuo-chuan does  
not become the next Viceroy of Chihli, the  
most likely official will be Li Hung-tso, Grand  
Secretary and President of one of the Boards at  
Peking, a native of Kiangnan, and at one time,  
a well-known member of the Tsung-li Yamen.  
So much for information obtained through  
official quarters at Peking.We have, however, our own theory on this  
matter. The vice-royalty of the Liang  
Kiang stands third in rank in the Empire.  
Li Hung-chang has obtained the permission of  
the Throne to send his brother to Canton, and  
as it is well known that Tsiang Kuo-chuan is devoted  
to his position in the Liang Kiang—which is the  
richest, as Chihli is the poorest, of the seven and  
a half Viceroyalties of the Empire—it is a fair  
and reasonable inference that Tsiang will try his  
best to decline an office which carries many  
responsibilities, but only a bare pittance in the  
shape of remuneration. Chang Chih-tung's  
stands next on the list, but, as already stated, he  
cannot take the post, unless by special dis-  
pensation of the Emperor. Li Hung-tso is  
over sixty years of age, and being fond of  
a quiet life, would doubtless prefer the quiet  
of the Capital to the vexation of spirit  
he would have to be the victim of, while dealing  
with the eternal Syndicates that spring up like  
mushrooms every year at Peking. Now who  
comes next on the list? The coming Viceroy of  
the Liang Kiang, Li Han-chang, elder brother of  
the present Premier of China. He also is heavily  
weighed with years, but being a *persona grata*  
with the Emperor, and considered essentially a  
safe man, his prospects of succeeding his famous  
brother in Chihli appear second to none.

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, August 31st.  
The Viceroy has made two applications by  
telegram to Peking to be allowed to retain his  
present post as Viceroy of the Liang Kiang.  
To the first, a curt refusal was given, and although  
a reply has been received to the second the  
purport of it has not yet transpired. If it were  
favorable to Chang Ching-tung's desires, I  
imagine it would quickly have been known.  
However, it seems clear that His Excellency  
will not leave this quite as early as was antici-  
pated, as sundry important financial matters  
have to be attended to.A fleet of ten Hongkong launches have  
arrived here, belonging to Messrs. Tok Kee and  
others, which are to run on the inland waters  
under a special license, towing passenger boats.  
We shall therefore soon see the somewhat curious  
anomaly of Hongkong-owned vessels enjoying  
the privileges of the British flag in Hongkong  
waters and of the Chinese flag in Chinese  
waters.Mr. Tsai Sih Ming, Viceroy Chang's private  
secretary, will accompany His Excellency to his  
new seat of Government.

## DISASTROUS FLOODS AT NINGPO.

OVER THIRTY PEOPLE DROWNED.

On the arrival of the *Tchang* from Ningpo this  
morning, says the *Shanghai Mercury* of August  
28th, we learned that there had been disastrous  
floods in that port, and that a large number of  
people were reported as having lost their lives.  
It would seem that the floods are accounted for  
by two causes, the first being that on Saturday  
and Sunday last there were unusually high  
tides, which is generally the case there when a  
strong N.E. wind blows, as it did on the dates  
given. The second cause was that on Saturday  
torrential rain commenced to fall about noon, and  
continued all day to come down in such torrents  
that Captain Downie, of the *Tchang*, says he does  
not remember having ever seen such rain before  
in this part of the world. The river rapidly rose  
and overflowed the bund and banks, converting  
the country around into one vast sheet of water,  
and so great was the volume poured into the  
river on Sunday, that no flood tide was visible,  
the river running down all day. The Bund on  
Sunday afternoon was two or three feet under  
water, and many of the native houses which lay  
on low ground were rendered uninhabitable.The rush of water was so strong that the  
junks dragged their anchors, and they were  
not secured without great difficulty. On Satur-  
day evening, the pontoon-bridge leading to the  
city was washed away, and a number of Chinese  
who were on it at the time were drowned. The  
current in the river was running too strongly to  
admit of any attempt to save them, and they  
were whirled away to death, and were not  
again. The following morning the other bridge  
of boats was swept away with about a dozen  
people; it was only a few of whom were  
saved. The people all along the river front  
suffered great loss of property through the  
flood, and some of them are said to have lost  
their lives in attempting to carry away their  
portable possessions in boats to places of safety.The houses of the few foreign residents were  
flooded in the ground floors, but beyond that  
they are believed not to have suffered any loss.  
Later advices from the scene, show that on  
Tuesday morning the floods had almost sub-  
sided, though the current was running with great  
force. It is estimated that about thirty people  
in all were drowned during Saturday and Sun-  
day.The *Rawang* collapse.Five months ago the price of Rawang shares  
was \$130, buyers, and to-day the same shares  
are absolutely unsaleable at any figure. The  
first named price was quite unjustifiable; but  
the fall was slow, and from \$50 down to \$20  
many people bought on calculations that were  
apparently sound and trustworthy. The only  
defect of these calculations was their basis.  
They were based on statements made by Mr.  
John Muir, or by directors and managers infor-  
mally by Mr. John Muir. The comedy was at its height  
early in March, when Mr. W. B. Smith offered  
\$300,000 for the mine. It was far too high a  
price, certainly, but it was based on the assur-  
ance that during the now current year the  
mine would produce 7,000 piculs of pure tin  
or at the very least 6,000; and deducting the  
estimated expenses from the estimated yield,  
Mr. Smith saw a net revenue of about \$300,000.  
Further, it was alleged that to proportionately  
increase such profits you need only increase the  
number of men, and the calculation—if with  
1,400 men you can get 7,000 piculs and 600,000  
of profit, what can you get with 5,000 men? The  
answer would be "enormous dividends." Fortu-  
nately that sale fell through; we say fortunately,  
because to have planted such an undertaking at  
such a price on the Hongkong market would have  
been a scandal to Singapore, and, we believe, a  
grief to Mr. Smith, who, with all his misfortunes,  
is an honest man. In the next act of the comedy  
we find the shares steadily falling back to a level  
calculated on the assumption that the Rawang  
mine was at all events a good sound mine, and  
earning property, hampered and lost by injudicious  
"advances" to the men, but with ample pro-  
spective means to write these down. And at this  
stage we have Mr. Muir going off for a holiday  
in Europe, but steadily assuring his directors  
that the end of the half-year would bring out  
\$300,000, or at the least \$200,000 worth of tin,  
which corresponds pretty closely to the earlier  
forecast of 7,000 piculs for the year. And so  
Mr. Muir sailed away for his long-earned  
holiday, and while he is on the seas the Com-  
pany's drafts are refused by the bank, and the  
whole uncalculated capital is called, and the shares  
are absolutely unsaleable at any price. As  
there is a general meeting of the shareholders  
called for Saturday, and as presumably there  
will be explanations and perhaps questions, we  
restrain in the meantime from any comment on  
the proceedings which have brought affairs to  
this pass. But we fear that the utter commercial  
failure of this venture will be a sore blow  
to the development of the peninsula by European  
capital and skill.The position of matters at Rawang we believe  
to be this: Mr. Muir, during the half-year, and  
up till the last, assured his directors and others  
that the output of tin for the half year would be  
to the value of \$100,000, or at the very lowest  
\$80,000, and the advances to miners were no  
doubt made on that assumption. But the output  
of tin is only \$60,000. Now, after deducting the  
shipping and smelting charges, and Messrs.  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s royalties, and the  
Company's percentage for management and  
machinery, the Chinese miners can only be  
credited with, say, 55 per cent of the output, which  
in this case would be about \$33,000. But if it is  
true that between 1,300 and 1,400 men were  
at work all the half year, then the advances  
to these, if taken at 6 dollars a month, would  
amount to about \$48,000. The amount over-  
advanced would thus be about \$15,000, and if  
that ought to be taken as a bad debt, and  
placed against the nominal book-keepers' profits,  
which probably are somewhere about  
that amount. But is suggesting \$15,000 as the  
amount over-advanced, we probably understate.We believe that the amount is enormously  
larger.It has further to be remembered that if the  
present method of working continues, and if  
the Chinese miners cannot win enough tin  
to cover the advances necessarily made to  
them, then the advances treated as an asset  
six months ago are irrecoverable, and  
therefore all the paid-up capital of the  
Company is lost. That probably is why the  
directors have called up all the unpaid capital  
and have summoned a meeting to consider the  
position of the Company.It will further be observed that the critical  
position of the Company is caused by the  
manager's persistent over-estimate of the yield of  
the mine. Mr. Muir's estimate had been raised  
the miners would have elected their advances,  
and the Company would have made a profit.It ought further to be observed that none of  
the calculations above made are official, or in-  
sured by the directors. The one thing of  
which we are absolutely informed is that Mr.  
Muir promised about \$100,000 of tin, and that  
the actual output is only about \$60,000. The  
calculations based on that fact are our own, and  
we only are responsible for them.The only prospect of the Company now is to  
obtain fresh capital, which it could not probably  
get, and might only lose as it appears to have  
lost its own, or else to elect its hands to Chinese  
townspeople, who could probably work these at a  
profit. It is conceivable that by doing the latter  
a profit might be realised, but we pass no opinion  
on the point. It will probably be submitted to  
the meeting.The drafts drawn by the Company's manager  
have been refused by its bankers.  
It is an odd coincidence that Selangor should  
be *en fete* over a railway extension to Rawang  
at the very moment when the Rawang Company  
has so utterly collapsed.To-day the Company's shares are quite  
unsaleable.—*Straits Times*, August 27th.

## A PROPHECY OF PHANG.



The depth of such wisdom proved too much for the editor's hearers to fathom, and so every one collapsed, except the expounder of wisdom. Instead, therefore, of being turned over to the tender mercies of the cook, or being preserved in a bottle of spirits, the captors gently and reverently took froggie back to the place where he had been caught, and there the prisoner was duly discharged.

The *Kuang-pao* relates a tiger adventure which occurred the other day in Mico. A Frenchman arrived from Canton having with him a caged tiger, weighing from fifty to sixty catties, which was placed at the entrance of the hotel. During his stay, the streams of people who came to gaze at the ferocious beast appeared to be ceaseless. In the meanwhile, a certain wealthy Chinese, anxious to possess a pair of tiger claws, a highly valuable talisman in the eyes of a Celestial, made an arrangement with the Frenchman, in which the latter promised to fasten up the tiger and, for a consideration, allow the Chinaman to cut off the much coveted claws. During the operation, however, the animal resented the liberties taken with him, and knocked down the Frenchman and then walking over the trembling body of his would-be despoiler, took a quiet stroll through the town, much to the terror of the inhabitants. The tiger, however, being tamed, later recaptured the animal, and ultimately succeeded in extracting the claws. The Celestial journalist who concocted this yarn 'all out of his own head' would take a high position on the New York *Police Gazette*.

## CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

## THE ABSENCE OF ALTRUISM.

The writer is acquainted with a Chinese who ignored this superstition, and buried his second wife alongside the first. The neighbours of the mother of the second wife filled her ears with the prophecies of the most deadly disaster, if this state of things were to be tolerated. She and her friends came to the village where the husband of the deceased woman lived, expatiating, threatened, and besought him by turn, to move the corpse of his late wife, away from the side of the former one. They assured him that his late wife's ghost was constantly seen in her native village, and that trouble was most imminent. Irritated by their clamour, and being naturally of an obstinate disposition, the husband refused to comply with their request, but at last consented to accompany them to their village, and witness the alleged outbreak of the spirit, which he promised to quell. He remained two days, during which time all was perfectly quiet, but he had not gone a quarter of a mile on his way home, than he was sent after in haste on the alleged ground that his late wife's ghost had broken loose again. As no external evidence was offered to him of the supposed trouble, he positively refused to move the body, and the matter was allowed to drop. It has been already remarked elsewhere that the beating of Chinese wives by their husbands is regarded as a matter of course. One of the first questions which is asked of foreign ladies, by the Chinese women with whom they become well acquainted, is, "Does he not beat you?" The replies are generally received with incredulity. On one occasion when these enquiries had been made and answered as usual, none of the Chinese women present could boast of not having been beaten, except the old grand-mother, who was more than eighty years of age. Her recipe was of the simplest description, but for a Chinese woman most difficult, to wit, to hold her tongue. There are probably very few Chinese women to whom this method ever occurred, or who would be capable of adopting it if it had occurred to them. "When you are young and just married," said the old lady, "your husband does not like to beat you. When you get older and have a troop of children, if he beats you they all come out shrieking and making such a clamour that he dislikes to face it. And when you are old, he does not care to begin for the first time, and there you are, never having been beaten all your life!" Unfortunately this sound domestic philosophy is for the most part theoretical. Knowing that one of the sons of this old lady had a wife who was a thorn in the flesh, the writer once enquired a little into their matrimonial relations, and ascertained what was indeed a matter of general notoriety among the inhabitants of the large town in which they lived, that these relations were at times what the diplomatists term "strained." The husband was a man of some education, less than forty years of age, his wife a woman rather taller than himself, and not unpleasing in appearance. There was never anything in their demeanour to indicate that they were in any respect different from any of their neighbours, as indeed they were not. This semi-literary man informed us that he had beaten his wife five times without number. Sometimes he had used a club two feet long and an inch or two in thickness, made of particularly hard wood. Sometimes he had used an ash-scraper, which happened to be the most convenient weapon. Once he beat her until his arm was tired, and he was all of a tremble. During all this time, she was shrieking, "Mother, Mother!" but the moment he stopped, she began reviling him, on which he resumed the beating, and she resumed her invocations to her "Niang." On one of these occasions she had been pregnant for four or five months. Two days after, she jumped into a deep well, but was hauled out by a rope. The child lived, strange to say, but was smothered at the age of one month by being laid upon. On another occasion she hung herself with her girdle, which broke, leaving her in a heap on the ground from which she refused to rise. At another time, she ate two handfuls of a poisonous rouge-powder, but nothing came of it. M. Huc tells a story, which to many of his readers must have seemed an idle tale, of a Chinese husband who had a wife with whom he had lived happily for two years. But having conceived the idea that people were laughing at him, because he never beaten his wife, he determined to make a beginning in such a way as to impress every spectator, and accordingly, though he had not failed to find with her, he beat his wife to such an extent that she could neither move nor speak, and although her husband was kind enough to admit that she was in error, she died two days afterwards in terrible convulsions. In the chapter on the absence of sympathy, reference was made to the daughter of a woman employed as a nurse in a foreign family, the husband of which daughter had abused her severely. Within the short time since that account was written, this young woman has again fallen into deep trouble. Her husband came into the house one day, when she was engaged in some domestic occupation and without any anger in his manner told her to take off her clothes. She dared not refuse, and he then cruelly beat her with a thorny stick till the blood ran. She was more terrified by this experience than by all that had gone before, on account of the deliberate malice and absence of any cause. A man who will beat his wife till she streams with blood, while he is careful not to injure her garments with the thorns, is not unlikely to beat her because he dreads the ridicule of the neighbours. Within the past few days word has been brought to the writer that the wife of a younger brother of a man living on the premises has swallowed opium, and thus committed suicide. Why did she do so? Because her husband beat her. And why

did her husband beat her? Because she had irritated the neighbours over the wall by reviling them. And why did she revile her neighbours? Because they had her property in their charge, and she took it for granted that they would not give it up, and revenged herself in advance by reviling them. To be more explicit; the eggs laid by domestic fowls are often considered by the women of the family as their perquisites. In this instance a hen had flown over the neighbours' wall, and had been heard to cackle, implying that the egg had been laid over there. No one appears to have even contemplated the possibility that the egg could be regained. The woman accordingly reviled the neighbours, with consequences already described. The value of the egg, at current rates, was three cash.

As we have noticed in speaking of filial piety, it is a constituent part of the theory that the younger are relatively of little account. They are valued principally for what they may become, and not for what they are. Thus the practice of most Western lands in China, of sending the youngest of three travellers is invariably made to take the brunt of all hardships. The youngest servant is uniformly the common drudge of the rest. In the grinding poverty of the mass of the people, it is not strange that the spirit even of a Chinese boy often rebels against the sharp limitations to which he finds himself pinned, and that he does not infrequently runs away. That he almost invariably steers for some relative or friend, has been already remarked in speaking of parasitism. But the boy who has made up his mind to go will seldom fail to find some slight thread by which he may attach himself to some one else. The causes for this behaviour on the part of boys, are various, but so far as we have observed, the harsh treatment of others is by far the most common. In a country like China, the poor have no time to be sick. Ailments of women and children are apt to be treated by the men of the family as of no consequence, and are constantly allowed to run into incurable maladies, because there the man 'could not afford it'. In one case with which we happened to be acquainted, a harsh treatment by a father, had led several hundred miles to Tientsin, whence he returned, after a month's absence, for the truly amazing reason that he was unable to endure the smells of that fragrant metropolis. In another case, a boy recently recovered from a run of typhus fever, being possessed by the hearty appetite common to such patients, and finding the coarse black-bread of the family far harder eating, went to a local market, and indulged in the luxury of expending cash to the value of about twenty cents. For this he was severely reproved by his father, upon which he had run away to Manchuria, on a trifling resort of lads all over the north-eastern provinces, and was never heard of again. — *M. C. Daily News.* (To be continued.)

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

1st September, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Weather.	Sea.
Whitlock	30.71	69	88	SE	Cloudy	1/2
Tokio	30.66	68	88	SE	Cloudy	1/2
Nagasaki	30.73	68	88	SE	Cloudy	1/2
Shanghai	30.71	66	84	SE	Cloudy	1/2
Amoy	30.75	68	88	SE	Cloudy	1/2
Hongkong	30.73	68	88	SE	Cloudy	1/2
Batavia	30.82	68	88	SE	Cloudy	1/2
Manila	30.85	68	88	SE	Cloudy	1/2
Angkor	30.86	68	88	SE	Cloudy	1/2

2nd September, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Weather.	Sea.
Whitlock	30.63	67	100	SE	Cloudy	1/2
Tokio	30.60	67	100	SE	Cloudy	1/2
Nagasaki	30.73	67	100	SE	Cloudy	1/2
Shanghai	30.77	67	100	SE	Cloudy	1/2
Amoy	30.87	67	100	SE	Cloudy	1/2
Hongkong	30.82	67	100	SE	Cloudy	1/2
Batavia	30.84	67	100	SE	Cloudy	1/2
Manila	30.85	67	100	SE	Cloudy	1/2
Angkor	30.84	67	100	SE	Cloudy	1/2

The barometer has fallen in Japan, Formosa, and Luzon. Gradients are slight for south-west winds. Cloudy, and rather heavy drizzle prevails. — Direction of wind in inches, degrees, Fahrenheit. — Force of wind in miles per hour. — Direction of the wind in points. — Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. — State of the weather, Blue sky, Clouds, Drizzle, Rain, Fog, Gale, Storm, etc. — Direction of the wind in points. — Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. — State of the weather, Blue sky, Clouds, Drizzle, Rain, Fog, Gale, Storm, etc. — Direction of the wind in points. — Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. — State of the weather, Blue sky, Clouds, Drizzle, Rain, Fog, Gale, Storm, etc.

Hongkong Observatory, and September, 1889.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer &amp; Co.'s Register.)

Barometer—5 a.m.	30.08
Barometer—1 p.m.	30.07
Barometer—6 p.m.	30.05
Thermometer—5 a.m.	81
Thermometer—1 p.m.	85
Thermometer—4 p.m.	84
Thermometer—5 a.m. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—5 a.m. (Wet bulb)	81
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Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—5 a.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—5 a.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—5 a.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—5 a.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—5 a.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—5 a.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb)	81



## Commercial.

**CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—176 per cent. premium, ex. div. sellers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—Tis. 330 per share, buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tis. 100 per share.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150, per share.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, sellers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$844 per share, 4 cent. premium, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—70 1/2 cent. premium, buyers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$41 per share, sellers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—137 1/2 per share.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—10 per cent. div. sellers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$265 per share, ex. div. sellers.  
 Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$96 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$105 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$36 per share.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$32 per share, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, nominal.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.  
 Punj and Sunghie Doo Samanin Mining Co.—\$33 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$172 per share, sales and buyers.  
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$550 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem. sellers.  
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.  
 The Siam-Kayak Planting Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, buyers.  
 Crockett & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.  
 The Straits Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.  
 The China-Bureau Co., Ltd.—\$48 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$88 per share, nominal.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$138 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, buyers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$28 per share, buyers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$53 per share, buyers.  
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, buyers.  
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share.  
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$64 per share, sellers.  
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$48 per share, buyers.  
 The Shamene Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.

**EXCHANGE.**  
 ON LONDON.—Bank T. T. .... 3/0  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/0  
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/0  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/11  
 Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 3/11  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/11  
 ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/3  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/4  
 On India, T. T. .... 224  
 On Demand ..... 225  
 ON SHANGHAI.—Bank T. T. .... 72  
 Private, 30 days' sight ..... 73

## OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul ..... \$600  
 (Allowance, Tails 80).  
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest ..... \$517  
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest ..... \$520  
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest ..... \$523  
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest ..... \$525  
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest ..... \$528  
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest ..... \$530  
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul ..... \$550  
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul ..... \$550  
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul ..... \$475

## MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE GERMAN MAIL.**  
 The Norddeutscher Lloyd's steamer *Bayern*, carrying the German mail of the 6th ultimo, left Singapore at 1 p.m. on the 31st, and may be expected here on or about the 1st instant.

**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
 The P. & M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails from San Francisco of 13th ultimo, has arrived in Yokohama, and will sail for this port to-morrow morning.

**THE INDIAN MAIL.**  
 The steamer *Ararat*, with mails from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 27th ultimo, and is expected here on or about the 2nd instant.

**THE CANADIAN MAILS.**  
 The Canadian Pacific steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 9th ultimo for Yokohama and Hongkong.  
 The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Augusta*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo for Yokohama and Hongkong.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Melpomene*, from Trieste, left Singapore for this port on the 28th ultimo, and is expected here on or about the 3rd instant.  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Khiva*, left Bombay on the 21st ultimo, and may be expected here on or about the 5th instant.

## Shipping.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 MARIE, German steamer, 704, Hundewald, 31st August.—Haiphong 29th August, Rice.—A. R. Marty.  
 KENT, British steamer, 1,620, F. Johnson, 1st Sept.—Kobe 25th August, General and Coal.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
 FIDELIO, German steamer, 853, H. Brösen, 1st Sept.—Deli 23rd August, General.—Melchers & Co.  
 ALMIRANTE BARROSO, Brazilian corvette, 1,960, C. José de Mello, 1st September.—Shanghai 27th August.  
 DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 6,4, J. Marques, 1st Sept.—Manila 29th August, General.—Brandis & Co.  
 FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, T. Hall, 1st Sept.—Keelung 30th August, Coal.—D. Lapraik & Co.  
 NANZING, British steamer, 808, B. Thomson, 1st Sept.—Manila 29th August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 ARRATON APCAR, British steamer, 1,392, J. G. Ollent, 1st Sept.—Calcutta 16th August, Penang 24th, and Singapore 27th, Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.  
 CLYDE, British steamer, 2,198, J. L. Parfitt, R. N. A., 1st Sept.—London, via Bombay 18th August, and Singapore 27th, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 NAMCHOW, British steamer, 1,109, C. A. Colanna, 1st Sept.—Penang, and Singapore 26th August, General.—Chinese.  
 KUTSANG, British steamer, 1,459, W. Young, 1st Sept.—Shanghai 29th August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 MIKURU, Japanese steamer, 2,380, E. Sommers, 1st September.—Kuchino 28th August, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 GAW JUAN SIA, British steamer, 1,607, T. P. Harris, 1st Sept.—London, and Singapore 26th August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 DUBURG, German steamer, 921, Bertelsen, 2nd Sept.—Singapore 24th August, and Holhow 1st September, General.—Bun Hing.  
 TAIKANG, British steamer, 1,505, W. H. Jackson, 2nd Sept.—Whampoa 2nd Sept., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

**CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.**  
 Lydia, German steamer, for Yokohama, &c.  
 Almora, British steamer, for Amoy.  
 Namon, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 August 31, Amoy, German str., for Whampoa.  
 September 1, Falkenberg, German steamer, for Saigon.  
 September 1, Elie, German steamer, for Haiphong.  
 September 1, Fokien, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
 September 1, Nierstein, German steamer, for Saigon.  
 September 1, Propontis, British steamer, for Kuchino, &c.  
 September 1, Triumph, German steamer, for Chiofo.  
 September 1, Yangtze, German steamer, for Shanghai.  
 September 2, Atrop, Danish str., for Holbow.  
 September 2, Tish, British steamer, for Amoy.  
 September 2, Kideyoshi Maru, Japanese str., for Port Cockburn.  
 September 2, Soochow, British steamer, for Hoilow.  
 September 1, Lydia, German steamer, for Yokohama, &c.

**PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.**  
 Per Duburg, str., from Singapore, &c.—363 Chinese.  
 Per Nansing, str., from Manila.—225 Chinese.  
 Per Formosa, str., from Keelung.—Mr. T. Lapraik, and 2 Chinese.  
 Per Marie, str., from Haiphong.—23 Chinese.  
 Per Namchow, str., from Penang, &c.—780 Chinese.  
 Per Kutsang, str., from Shanghai.—39 Chinese.  
 Per Gaw Yuan Sia, str., from Singapore, &c.—150 Chinese.  
 Per Don Juan, str., from Manila.—Mr. H. C. Hoithram.  
 Per Arraton Apar, str., from Calcutta, &c. Mrs. Ollent, Mr. Levy, Miss Judith, Miss Ollent, and 6 servants, Messrs. Addis and B. M. Elliot, and 231 Chinese. For Japan.—Major Wallcutt.  
 Per Clyde, str., from Bombay for Hongkong.—Mr. R. D. Sassoon and servant. From Penang.—Messrs. J. Keyh and servant, W. Scott and 3 Chinese. From Singapore.—Messrs. C. E. Bigmore, F. Hoffmann, and Che' Fok Guan. From London for Shanghai.—Mr. F. Harvey. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon, infant and amah. From London for Yokohama.—Messrs. Ferguson and J. R. Scott. From Singapore.—Mr. Kelderina. From London for Hiofo.—Mr. Franklin. From London for Manila.—Mr. Taylor.

**DEPARTED.**  
 Per Titan, str., for Amoy.—120 Chinese.  
 Per Fokien, str., for Swatow, &c.—1 European and 200 Chinese.  
 Per Yangtze, str., for Shanghai.—12 Chinese.  
 Per Falkenberg, str., for Saigon.—200 Chinese.  
 Per Triumph, str., for Chiofo.—4 Europeans.  
 Per Atrop, str., for Holbow.—50 Chinese.  
 Per Elie, str., for Pakhoi.—1 European and 18 Chinese.  
 Per Soochow, str., for Hoilow.—50 Chinese.

**REPORTS.**  
 The Japanese steamer *Miki Maru* reports that she left Kuchino on the 28th ultimo. Had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Gua Yuan Sia* reports that she left London and Singapore on the 26th ultimo. Had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Nansing* reports that she left Manila on the 29th ultimo. Had fresh variable winds with occasional rain squalls and smooth sea.

The British steamer *Namchow* reports that she left Penang and Singapore on the 26th ultimo. Had moderate south-west monsoon and fine weather.

The Spanish steamer *Don Juan* reports that she left Manila on the 29th ultimo. Had fine weather and smooth sea with moderate south-west winds and squalls.

The British steamer *Kutsang* reports that she left Shanghai on the 29th ultimo. Had light southerly winds and fine weather to Breaker Point; thence strong south-west winds and squally weather.

The British steamer *Arraton Apar* reports that she left Calcutta on the 16th ultimo, Penang on the 24th, and Singapore on the 27th; and arrived here on the 1st instant. In Bay of Bengal had fresh south-west monsoon. In China Sea had very fine weather and smooth sea.

The British steamer *Formosa* reports that she left Keelung on the 30th ultimo. From Keelung to Chapel Island had light variable winds and calms with smooth sea. From Chapel Island to Lammocks moderate west-south-west wind and showery. From Lammocks to port moderate variable south-west winds and clear weather.

The British steamer *Kent* reports that she left Kobe on the 25th ultimo. Had fine weather.

## Post Office.

**A MAIL WILL CLOSE**  
 For Swatow, Amoy, & Fuchow.—Per *Namoa*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 9.30 A.M.  
 For Shanghai.—Per *Clyde*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 11.00 A.M.  
 For Singapore, Mauritius, Port Natal, East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.—Per *Crown of Aragon*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 1.30 P.M.  
 For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per *Taisang*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 2.30 P.M.  
 For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Gua Guan Sia*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 2.30 P.M.  
 For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.—Per *Airlie*, on Wednesday, the 4th instant, at 5.00 P.M.  
 For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Kent*, on Thursday, the 5th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Singapore.—Per *Frigea*, on Friday, the 6th instant, at 9.30 A.M.  
 For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Bermida*, on Friday, the 6th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Arraton Apar*, on Friday, the 6th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Kobe, Yokohama, and San Francisco.—Per *Belgie*, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 0.30 P.M.  
 For Europe, &c., India via Bombay.—Per *Rohilla*, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 11.00 A.M.  
 For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per *Gwalior*, on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

**STEAMERS.**  
 AIRLIE, British steamer, 1,492, Winthrop Ellis, 26th August.—Sydney 3rd August, and Port Darwin 18th, Coals and General.—Russell & Co.  
 ASHINGTON, German steamer, 809, Zindel, 30th August.—Saigon 26th August, Rice.—Siemens & Co.  
 BELIC, British steamer, 4,211, Walker, 28th August.—San Francisco 3rd August, and Yokohama 22nd, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. N. Co.  
 BORMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,499, Emilio De Negri, 27th August.—Singapore 21st August, General.—Carlowitz & Co.  
 CROWN OF ARRAGON, British steamer, 1,485, W. Ferguson, 27th August.—Fuchow 25th August, Tea.—Gilmann & Co.  
 FAME, British steamer, 1,174, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
 GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Elchel, 28th August.—Yokohama 18th August, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.  
 GWALLOR, British steamer, 1,603, W. J. Nantes, 27th August.—Yokohama 18th August, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 JOHANN, German steamer, 395, Bengo, 31st August.—Hoilow 27th August, and Pakhoi 29th, General.—Wieler & Co.  
 KWONGSANG, British steamer, 988, T. Sellar, 30th August.—Swatow 29th August, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 NAMOA, British steamer, 863, F. D. Goddard, 31st August.—Fuchow 27th August, Amoy 28th, and Swatow 30th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.  
 PILOT FIET, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

**SAILING VESSELS.**  
 ALICIA, Hawaiian bark, 607, J. Brodhurst, 16th August.—Albany, Australia, 10th July, Sandanwood.—Order.  
 AMPHITRITE, German ship, 1,814, A. Bower, 15th July.—Cardiff 6th March, Coal.—Order.  
 AUSTRALIA, British bark, 939, Wm. Harris, 11th June.—Manila 31st May, Ballast.—Order.  
 CHAMBER, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodell, 28th June.—San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.  
 COMET, German ship, 1,663, R. Krippner, 21st July.—Cardiff 15th March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.  
 CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,540, A. D. Lothrop, 17th June.—Angle 1st June, Ballast.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.  
 ERLKONIG, Chinese bark, 457, Oplum Examination bulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.  
 GOLIAH, Siamese bark, 532, Jas. Kent, 16th August.—Bangkok 2nd August, Rose Wood.—Chinese.  
 GUSTAV OSCAR, German bark, 1,352, M. Lee-mann, 4th July.—Cardiff 25th Feb., Coal.—Melchers & Co.  
 HARVEST QUEEN, British ship, 2,020, E. A. Forsyth, 16th August.—New York, July, and Singapore 2nd August, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.  
 HAVON BROWN, British bark, 821, C. H. Haver, 21st July.—Hollo 17th July, Ballast and Sapanwood.—Captain.  
 IRENE, American brig, 467, James W. Yates, 11th July.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 10th May, Coal.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.  
 JOSEPHUS, American ship, 1,470, T. M. Rogers, 13th June.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April, Coals.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 KITTY, British bark, 802, H. Wilson, 30th Aug.—Portland, Oregon 9th July, Lumber.—D. Musso & Co.  
 MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 832, Pendleton, 13th June.—Tjilatjap 28th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.  
 MAUNA LOA, British bark, 1,071, A. Douglas, 28th August.—Saigon 21st August, Ballast.—Siemens & Co.  
 OMEN, British bark, 480, Brown, 2nd August.—Yokohama 4th June, Ballast.—Order.  
 REPORTER, American ship, 1,286, J. Spalding, 30th August.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 11th July, Coal.—Order.  
 ROBERT S. BERNARD, British bark, 1,200, M. J. C. Andrews, 15th August.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 29th June, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, W. F. Thorndike, 7th June.—Newcastle 17th April, Coal.—Wieler & Co.  
 SAM MENDEL, British bark, 1,017, D. Gower, 28th August.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 6th July, Coal.—Wieler & Co.  
 SKA WITCH, American ship, 1,289, Chas. H. Tabbot, Newcastle, N.S.W., May 21st, Coal.—Captain.  
 ST. JULIEN, British bark, 1,049, W. J. King, 28th August.—New York 4th August, Petroleum.—Russell & Co.  
 VALKYRIE, British bark, 408, Balke, 16th August.—Freemantle 13th July, Sandanwood.—Order.  
 VIOLETT, American ship, 1,723, Wm. H. Gould, 2nd July.—Amoy 30th June, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.			
STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Melpomene	Trieste	September 3rd	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
Bayern	Bremen	September 4th	Melchers & Co.
Khiva	Bombay	September 5th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
City of Peking	San Francisco	September 9th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.			
DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Rohilla	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Sept. 11th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Shanghai	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Sept. 14, noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Bellorophon	Butterfield & Swire	September 4th.
London, via Suez Canal	Benglo	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About Sept. 9th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Volga	Messageries Maritimes	Sept. 12th, at noon.
Havre, London, &c.	Carmenthshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Sept. 7th.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Frigea	Siemens & Co.	Sept. 6th, at 10 a.m.
Genoa, via Bombay, &c.	Bormida	Melchers & Co.	Sept. 25th, at 4 p.m.
Trieste, via Straits, &c.	Melpomene	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.	Sept. 10th, at noon.
San Francisco, via Ythama	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Sept. 10th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. &c.	Belgia	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Sept. 11th, at 1 p.m.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Airlie	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Sept. 12th, at noon.
Australian Ports, &c.	Kent	Russell & Co.	Sept. 5th, daylight.
Calcutta, via Straits.	Arraton Apar	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Sept. 6th, at noon.
Straits, Colombo & Bombay	Gwalior	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Sept. 12th, at noon.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.	Memon	Butterfield & Swire	September 15th.
Yokohama and Kobe	Gaw Quan Sia	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Sept. 4th, at 4 p.m.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	General Werder	Melchers & Co.	About Sept. 9th.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About Sept. 5th.
Shanghai	Bayern	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Shanghai, via Swatow.	Taisang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch.
Coast Ports	Namoa	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
			Sept. 4th, at 10 a.m.

## Intimations.

## Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 16 to 55 grains troy).

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at JUSTUS LEMBEKE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!  
 Hongkong 29th May, 1889. [330]

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Underigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

## CHS. J. GAUPP &amp; CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Volkmann and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES AND SPYGLASSES. No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [734]

## THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL, (FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL), Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.

THIS HOTEL, which has been partially rebuilt and thoroughly renovated, and offers the best accommodation for tourists and visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 20th instant.

A first class table kept, with WINES, SPIRITS, etc., of the best quality only, and the charges are extremely moderate.

A WELL FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM.  
 Canton, 11th June 1889. [723]

## HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER Always on Hand.  
 L. MALLORY.  
 Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [783]

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers.  
 Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [316]

## J. Blackhead &amp; Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 11, Praya Central. (Opposite Padder's Wharf).

## SOLE AGENTS FOR RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION.

FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS. CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS. PRESERVATIVE AGAINST ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.



## SAPOLIO. ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S SAPOLIO.

FOR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES. CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS. MAX HAASER'S FRANKFURT ON M. CONSERVED MEATS, VEGETABLES AND FRUIT. CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-moor, SWEDISH TAR and OREGON FINE LUMBER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER. ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS. EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

## REASONABLE PRICES.

## ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [62]

## A. G. GORDON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

## WORKS: BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT. OFFICE: CORNER OF FREDERICK STREET AND PRAYA.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [16]

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [713]

## FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATERBURY WATCHES, the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best Time-keepers known.

\$8 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$8 REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS for each Watch. Orders from Outports to be accompanied with Remittance for Freight.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (Sole Agents in Japan and China for the Sale of the above Watches,) 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite Marine House. Hongkong, 29th August, 1889. [417]

## Notices of Firms.

**NOTICE.**  
 THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Messrs. C. GUIEU, J. ROSSELET, and J. MULLER in our Hongkong Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.  
 Mr. G. GIRAULT ASSUMED CHARGE on the 1st instant, and will continue under the Style of

GUIEU FRERES.  
 Mr. J. ROSSELET, taking Charge of the Liquidation of the Old Firm, requests that all Claims against it may be forwarded to him, and all amounts due paid into his hands or against receipt signed by himself p.p.a.

GUIEU FRERES.  
 C. GUIEU, J. ROSSELET, and J. MULLER respectfully thank their Customers and the Public for their kind patronage, and hope that their successors will meet with the same encouraging support.  
 Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1067]

## To be Let.

TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.  
 NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS, Rent \$90 and Taxes.  
 Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central.  
 Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [129]

## TO LET.

FROM 1st August,